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Coffee

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World Coffee Situation

THE REPORTS

WORLD COFFEE SITUATION

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

The first USDA projection of 1985/86 world coffee production, based on conditions to about mid-June, is 99.1 million bags (60 kilograms each), up 7.2 million from the revised estimate of 1984/85 outturn. Exportable production—which represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries—is projected at 76.6 million bags. The 1984/85 estimate is 70.6 million bags. Among the major suppliers, improved prospects in Brazil, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Indonesia more than offset reduced prospects for Costa Rica and India.

World coffee exports, including the green bean equivalent of roast/ground and soluble, should total about 70.2 million bags during crop year 1985/86, 600,000 bags or 1 percent below the estimate for 1984/85. Exporting members of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) will account for over 99 percent of total world exports in 1984/85 and importing members will take 86 percent of the imports. Many countries are exporting large quantities of coffee to ICO non-members. An agreement to suspend heavy discounts will reduce the flow of coffee to these countries.

Coffee prices for sales to member importing countries have remained surprisingly firm over the past year despite global export quotas intended to drive prices down to the mid-point of the ICO's \$1.20 to \$1.40 per pound inner-price band. The price strength was tied to various factors, including the late harvests in Africa and Latin America, quality problems--especially in Brazil--and a preference by many countries for shipping to non-members, despite the heavy discounts.

Carryover stocks at the end of marketing year 1985/86 are expected to equal 56 percent of annual world consumption for the year. The proportion of these stocks which may be of export quality has not been determined, but the matter of stock quality is being analyzed by the ICO so that eventually improved statistics may become available.

OVERVIEW

Exports

World coffee exports are expected to be down by 600,000 bags during crop year 1985/86 to 70.2 million bags. The breakdown in exports among members and non-members is projected as follows, in millions of bags, green bean equivalent (GBE).

	:				mporter				
	:	1983/8	4	: Estima	ited 198	4/85	: Forecas	t 1985	786
Exporters	:Member:						:Member:		
		Member ————	s: _:	•	Members	•	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1embers	:
Members	58.1	9.6	67.7	59.3	11.2	70.5	60.4	9.6	70.0
Non-members	.3	.1	.4	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2
Total	58.4	9.7	68.1	: : 59.5	11.3	70.8	: 60.5	9.7	70.2

Exports of coffee by members of the ICO during the October 1984/May 1985 period of coffee year 1984/85 totaled 45.3 million bags, compared with 45.0 million for a similar period in 1983/84. Exports to importing members totaled 37.7 million bags.

The volume of coffee to be shipped during the second half of the 1984/85 coffee year, 33.4 million bags, was without precedent. If the 31.9 million bags shipped during this period last year are added to the 26.8 million bags shipped during October-March 1984/85, exports by exporting members to members would total 58.7 million for the year. Exports to non-members for the first 8 months of the current coffee year amounted to 7.6 million bags, up 1.2 million from 1983/84.

EXPORTS BY EXPORTING MEMBERS TO MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS (Million Bags)

April to March	Members	Non-Members	Total <u>1</u> /
: 1979/80: 1980/81:	54.9 53.5	5.9 6.9	60.8 60.3
1981/82	53.6	7.9	61.5
1982/83	54.5	9.9	64.4
1983/84	56.4	10.4	66.8
1984/85 2/	58.7	11.0	69.8

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: ICO document EB 2549/85 E, April 13,1985.

The ICO's 15-day moving average indicator price fell below \$1.30 per pound on July 3rd, precipitating a 1-million-bag reduction in the organization's global export quota to 59 million. Two increases of 1-million-bags would be triggered if the indicator price recovers to \$1.40 or a decrease would occur if it falls to \$1.20. The ICO mechanism allows for another 1-million-bag cut if the 15-day price is still at or below \$1.20 on the fifteenth day after the first cut. However, the second cut could only take place before September 30 of this year, based on a special decision of the Executive Board, because only two quota withdrawals are permitted during any one quarter. The July 4 reduction was distributed among the larger ICO exporters, those with basic quotas in accordance with their shares of the group's initial overall quota.

Consumption

After increasing by 1.0 million bags between crop years 1982/83 and 1983/84, coffee consumption in producing countries fell by 150,000 bags in 1984/85, but should go up again in 1985/86 by 1 million. An estimated 22.9 percent of the 1985/86 world coffee crop will be consumed in producing countries, down from 23.4 percent of the 1984/85 harvest.

Green coffee imports by importing members of the ICO are expected to total about 55 million bags during 1985, including 3 million bags from smaller producing members exempt from basic quotas and 52 million from ICO non-members.

IMPORTS OF GREEN COFFEE BY SELECTED CONSUMING COUNTRIES, 1983 AND 1984

Country :	1983	•	1984	•	Percent Change
			bags		
United States:	16,448,526		17,733,557		+7.8
West Germany:	7,404,580		7,110,026		-4.0
France:	5,280,150		4,682,808		-11.3
Japan:	3,400,196		3,734,581		+9.6
Italy:	4,102,525		3,718,502		-9.4
Netherlands:	2,294,079		2,388,615		+4.1
United Kingdom:	1,565,830		1,825,878		+16.6
Sweden:	1,569,217		1,529,633		-1.9
Canada:	1,384,203		1,493,350		+7.9
Finland:	1,050,357		1,141,073		+8.6
Switzerland:	996,138		977,467		-1.9
Austria:	1,031,243		867,435		-15.9
Denmark:	818,648		762,133		-6.9
Norway	686,340		678,677		-1.1
Total	48,032,032		48,643,735		+1.3

SOURCE: Official statistics and trade sources.

U.S. coffee imports rose about 7.8 percent during 1984. The figure is surprisingly high and may have been a function of an inventory buildup of both green coffee and finished products, the introduction of new brands and the extension of old brand lines, somewhat higher consumption by the food service industry and increased sales in other outlets, such as specialty shops and convenience stores.

European consumption held up well considering that coffee prices are quoted in dollars and that due to the strength of the dollar, retail prices paid by Europeans rose to record levels during 1984.

Prices

Major consuming countries, for which coffee prices had been artificially high in view of a presumed world coffee surplus, opted for a quota system for coffee year 1984/85 (October-September), which would rapidly bring prices back into the middle range of the ICO's 20 cents-per-pound central price band set for 1983/84, i.e. about \$1.30 per pound. Rather than declining to \$1.30 per pound, the 15-day indicator price hovered between \$1.30 and \$1.35 from December 1984 through June 1985, apparently caught between two opposing forces. The lack of any definitive price movement was believed due to uncertainty over the fundamentals of supply and demand. Fears that the quota was excess to demand pressured the market in the direction of a cut, but this force was offset by the existance of inadequate supplies of quality coffee from several key origins. The distribution of quota among producer countries also was a bullish factor. At any given time, the countries with unshipped quotas were not necessarily those with exportable stocks.

Although marketing problems and actual shortages may exist for some countries, the 1984/85 supply should be large enough to dictate a 15-day moving average price between \$1.20 and \$1.30 per pound, after the 1-million-bag cut in the global quota to 59 million.

Quality

While the quality of many countries' coffee crops in 1984/85 has been of concern, Brazil's was of special concern until new crop supplies began to arrive in late June. In order to increase export sales, the Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) at times over the past several months lowered its ex-dock New York selling price about 10 cents per pound. Individual roasters, which purchased a substantial part of their needs at the low prices, found the quality of coffee received was so poor that a few of the shipments were rejected. Some of these roasters turned to "Other Mild" producers for better quality beans to blend with their Brazilian acquisitions.

Stocks

Many of the world's coffee traders believe there is a significant lack of export quality surpluses in all major producing countries except Colombia. They believe producing countries regularly inflate their stocks and production figures hoping to gain a larger export quota from the ICO. They have calculated that stocks may total less than 40 million bags on Oct. 1, 1985, rather than the 60 million projected by the ICO at that date.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

The Council of the International Coffee Organization held its forty-third session in London April 15-19, 1985. Many of the talks focused on two interrelated problems: (1) the high rate of quota under-shipments and (2) the high level of exports to non-members at discounted prices.

Undershipments

No clear resolution to the undershipment (unsold quota) problem resulted from the April 1985 meetings, in part because different perceptions of the meaning of quotas seems to exist between producers and consumers. Consumers believe producers have an obligation to ship approximately equal amounts of coffee each quarter while some producers appear to regard quotas as an entitlement to ship whenever they please between October and September. While consumers were generally of the opinion prices in quota markets were too high because some producers had undershipped in an effort to manipulate higher prices in quota markets, producers maintained the undershipments resulted because the global quota for the year was set unrealistically high. The attitude of the producers led the U.S. delegation at the April meeting to question the need for quarterly quotas which were originally established to smooth out the flow of coffee over the course of the coffee year, thereby minimizing market price fluctuations.

In a case-by-case analysis, the ICO Secretariat presented figures which showed that although many countries were substantially undershipped at the end of the first half of the quota year 1984/85, all countries with a basic quota actually had sufficient coffee available to meet their allocations. Producers generally tied their undershipments to late crops, especially in Central America and Africa, or to transport difficulties, port congestion. etc. Many consumers felt that at least in those countries with large verified stocks, late crops should not have affected the country's ability to meet its quota. This may not always be true as some buyers prefer new crop beans to old, especially when new crop quality is superior. The high rate of undershipments at a time of global surplus and record level total shipments of coffee can also be explained in part by the dislocation of stocks. Generally, countries with stocks had made good progress toward filling their quotas by March 31, 1985, and could have increased their export volume had they been authorized to do so. This assumes that stocks are of export quality, which may not always be the case. A working group has been set up to develop more accurate ways of determining both the quantity and quality of producer-held stocks.

Non-Member Shipments

The growing volume of exports to non-members at substantially reduced prices, commonly referred to as the "two tier" market problem, was dealt with more successfully. While no specific volume limitations were set, the Council approved Resolution 336 requiring that producers bring the non-member sales prices up to the member price level and to limit exports to a quantity consistent with this price objective. Exporters were also required to report the amount of coffee sold to non-members for shipment up to Sept. 30, 1985,

indicating the intended destinations. Compliance with Resolution 336 will be monitored by a special ICO committee open to participation by all members of the Executive Board. It is impossible at this time to determine how effective the resolution will be in equalizing prices between members and non-members. Sales to non-members could decline, perhaps by 1 to 2 million bags, as a result of Resolution 336.

ICO producer members virtually halted coffee export sales to non-member countries following passage of Resolution 336. Members of the Coffee Exporters Association of Indonesia, one of the producing countries which voted in opposition to the resolution, asked that its government consider withdrawing from the Organization. However, this option has not been seriously considered. Leaving the ICO is not an attractive alternative since it is uncertain whether adequate non-member markets can be found. In general, it is the countries which have expanded coffee production over the past 10 years that are most unhappy with the resolution.

No decisions were taken on two other producer proposals on controls at the April meeting, one calling for the creation of a working group to examine the existance of fraud (forged stamps and certificates) and illegal diversions, and another clarifying the language of Resolution 329 concerning controls on exports to non-members.

Other Actions

At a future meeting the ICO will review how the composite indicator price is compiled. The basket of grades currently used to make up the index covers less than one quarter of the trading volume. Although acceptable net price data are now available, the index does not include sales transactions for the two largest producers, Brazil and Colombia. At the same time, the differential for the "Other Milds" and "Robustas", on which the indicator is based, has widened to about 20 cents per pound over the past 6 months. The differential between the higher priced Other Milds and the lower priced Robustas seems likely to grow.

Quotas

The global annual quota for coffee year 1984/85 was increased from 60,005,500 bags to 60,155,500 bags on March 26, 1985, to take account of the accession to the agreement of Cuba on Feb. 19, 1985, as a member exempt from a basic quota. On July 4 there was a 1-million-bag reduction in the quotas of exporting members entitled to a basic quotas. (Table 6)

Although quarterly quotas are often shown for members exempt from basic quotas and exporting less than 100,000 bags, these countries are not subject to quarterly quotas. The figures for these countries have been adjusted to correspond to the amount of coffee export stamps released to them in quarters October-December 1984 and January-March 1985. The balance of their annual quotas has been distributed in equal parts in the two remaining quarters of the coffee year.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

North America, Central America and Caribbean

The area in coffee in Costa Rica is rising as a result of new plantings made possible with private financing as government funds for expansion are not available. However, 1985/86 production is expected to show a 470,000 bag cyclical decline following a record 1984/85 crop. Land suitable for coffee production is quite limited, unless coffee replaces sugar in the Central Valley area, which seems possible. In addition to the current ICO quota of about 1.22 million bags, Costa Rican exporters plan to place some 700,000 bags in non-member markets in 1985/86. This would leave stocks at an excessive 1.26 million bags on Sept. 30, 1986, up 20 percent from the preceding year. Stock levels are of great concern to the producers since storage costs are deducted in determining their final proceeds.

Output from the 1985/86 (July/June) coffee harvest in the Dominican Republic is expected to fall by 9 percent due, in part, to the doubling of fertilizer and pesticide prices over the past year. Since February 1985, as part of an Internatinal Monetary Fund (IMF) standby agreement, the Dominican Government has allowed U.S. dollar earnings from coffee (and other exports) to be exchanged at the free market or parallel rate. This more than doubled the peso earnings of coffee exporters. However, to offset a budgetary deficit, the government temporarily imposed a 36-percent tax surcharge against the earnings for selected agricultural export items, including coffee.

A combination of dry weather from November to May, followed by early showers in the highlands may be causing some losses to the 1985/86 (October/September) Guatemalan coffee crop. Guerrilla activities during 1984 were limited to plantations near the Mexican border and caused little damage. Guatemala was able to fill its ICO quota as well as ship record quantities to non-members during the first two quarters of the currrent ICO coffee year. Sales to ICO markets during the first 5 months of 1984/85 returned twice the dollar value of sales to non-ICO markets. However, it is still more attractive to sell to non-member markets, where returns can be exchanged at the parallel market rate of 2.50 quetzales per \$1 rather than at the 1:1 rate applied to quota market sales.

On May 31, the National Coffee Association of Guatemala (ANACAFE) advised Guatemalan exporters that it will issue permits for the shipment of non-quota coffee only to those members who have satisfied their ICO quota obligations, or who have deposited coffee equaling their remaining obligations in ANACAFE warehouses. Producers who deposit quota coffee in ANACAFE warehouses in order to get a shipping permit for non-quota coffee, are obligated to export that coffee before Aug. 30, 1985.

El Salvador could export as much as 2.8 million bags in 1985/86, about the same as in 1984/85, provided non-member sales can be held at the 300,000-bag level. By the end of March 1985, non-member purchases by Israel, Argentina, Bulgaria, Romania, and Jordan had reached only 56,000 bags. If El Salvador is unable to sell a fairly large volume of coffee in non-member markets, the country's already large 1.6-million-bag carryover stock could grow. The

Coffee Institute, INCAFE, recently announced that while exporters will still be required to sell through the Institute, they will be able to use their own brand names, which could earn them premiums based on their individual reputations.

Haiti currently has a 420,000-bag ICO quota. Meeting this commitment is the principal objective of the government's export agency OPRODEX. However, this goal has been difficult with coffee production falling to the 600,000-bag range or below and domestic consumption taking an estimated 240,000 to 250,000 bags.

A 2 year dry spell that ended late last year may have extended the flowering period for <u>Hawaii's</u> 1985/86 kona coffee crop, raising output to at least last year's 14,000-bag level. Last year's crop was down from the record 21,000-bag 1983/84 crop due to a combination of dry weather, volcanic fall out, and the alternate bearing nature of trees.

Over 38 percent of Honduras' exports in the first 6 1/2 months of 1984/85 went to ICO non-members. The large volume sold to the non-member sector reflects the need to expand exports to these markets in view of an ICO allocation significantly below the exportable surplus. According to ICO data physically verified in Honduras, stocks increased from 71,660 bags on Sept. 30, 1980, to 975,451 bags last September 30.

The 1985/86 Mexican coffee harvest (October/September) is forecast to be larger in volume and may be higher in quality than in 1984/85. Mexican coffee exports are expected to total about 2.93 million bags during coffee year 1984/85, including ICO non-members. Mexico is believed to have contracts for 1 million bags with non-members, including 600,000 bags which had already been shipped as of mid-May. INMECAFE officials indicate the government plans to honor the ICO's decision to discontinue discount sales to non-members. This may lead to a substantial drop in non-member sales during 1985-86.

Mexico began crop year 1984/85 with over 1 million bags of export quality coffee in stock. All of the non-export quality coffee is directed into the domestic market, which requires 1.7 to 1.8 million bags annually. At the beginning of March 1985, INMECAFE held about 40 percent of the 2.3 million bags available in the country, with the balance in the hands of the private sector, including producers and brokers. Mexico's coffee export fund and compensation program, which subsidizes exports to non-members at 30.38 cents per pound while taxing exports to member country markets at the rate of 20.26 cents per pound (as of mid-May), will continue until all contracts signed with non-members prior to April 22 are filled.

South America

Based on the field observations in April, which confirmed the effect of favorable rainfall, temperature patterns, and good tree management since last September, the 1985/86 (July/June) Brazilian coffee crop is estimated at 33 million bags, 22 percent larger than the 1984/85 harvest. A comparison of the 2 crop years, by states, is as follows in millions of 60 kilogram bags:

State	1984/85	1985/86
Parana Sao Paulo Minas Gerais Espirito Santo Other States	5.5 7.5 7.5 4.0 2.5	4.5 - 5.0 9.5 - 10.0 10.5 - 11.0 5.0 2.5 - 3.0
Total	27.0	32.0 - 34.0

Exportable production in 1985/86 is estimated at 24.0 million bags, compared with 18.5 million bags in 1984/85. Adverse weather conditions seriously affected cup quality last year. Cup quality is determined by weather, especially air moisture, after the bean has reached the ripe cherry stage. The dryer the air, the less the fermentation and thus, a better cup quality coffee. While weather conditions during the final stages of bean development may reduce cup quality, it does not make it unexportable. Nor is quality related to the term exportable as used in this report, as this refers to the quantity of coffee available for export after domestic needs are met.

On the basis of data obtained from growers' cooperatives, exporters, and field observations, Brazil's area and tree population are estimated as follows in millions of trees and thousands of hectares:

BRAZIL: COFFEE AREA AND TREE NUMBERS, 1983/84-1985/86

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Bearing trees	3,400	3,450	3,500
Non-bearing	300	325	300
TOTAL	3,700	3,775	3,800
Area Planted (Ha)	3,225	3,275	3,300

Subsidized credit currently is not available for the expansion of coffee to new areas. However, attractive support and market prices, even for inferior quality coffee, has created a demand for privately financed coffee seedlings in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and other more northerly, frost-free states. The Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC) support price to growers is currently 360,000 cruzeiros per bag (about \$72 at the April 1985 exchange rate) with quarterly adjustments. Actual growers' prices range between 430,000 and 550,000 cruzeiros per bag.

According to preliminary data, Brazil's exports of coffee will total 19.0 million bags GBE for the 12 months ending June 30, 1986, including about 2 million bags to non-members. In order to avoid a sizable shortfall in its sales to ICO markets and to increase sales to non-ICO countries, the IBC has, at times over the past year, offered substantial price discounts. However, as of April 24, the minimum export price has been the same for all countries, ICO members or non-members, according to the IBC.

Carryover stocks in Brazil as of June 30, 1985, not including any new crop coffee which may already have been harvested, are estimated at 7.7 million bags. Some 4 to 5 million bags were held by the IBC. Brazil's large 1985/86 crop can be expected to pull stocks above critical levels to about 12.7 million bags on June 30, 1986.

Coffee production is forecast to decline slightly decline in <u>Colombia</u> during 1985/86, due to the acreage which has been pruned over the past 2 years as an interim measure to curb output.

Official coffee exports from Oct. 1, 1984, through April 13, 1985, were up 4 percent over a similar period last year. Sales to the United States exceeded 1.3 million bags, establishing it as the second leading market behind West Germany. Sales to non-ICO markets for the same 6 month period were up 7 percent at 410,297 bags. Colombia is attempting to expand non-ICO sales through barter agreements with East European countries. About 55 percent of total coffee exports are by the Coffee Growers Federation (CGF) with the balance handled by private exporters. The CGF will try looking after the export interests of 53 grower cooperatives who plan to began export operations in the near future.

Before an export authorization for a 70-kilogram-bag of green coffee can be issued, the exporter must deliver 61.2 kilograms of excelso (export quality parchment) to the National Coffee Fund. He must also have deposited \$206 with the National Bank and paid a \$13.39 ad valorem export tax. Coffee exporters complain that nearly all other export commodities are encouraged through tax rebates.

Colombian coffee stocks continue to accumulate at a rate in excess of l million bags per year, and year-end stocks already exceed annual production. Because Colombia now holds the world's largest stock of coffee, it would like to see the ICO allocate quotas based on stocks as well as production (as set forth in Article 35 of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement). Carrying such a large volume of stocks is a heavy financial burden, and it is difficult to maintain the quality of stored coffee, which may lose cup quality due to oxidation, especially in areas of high relative humidity. To some extent, stocks are now being moved to the drier areas near seaports or to the highlands, where it is easier to maintain quality.

Most of the increase in <u>Ecuador's</u> 1985/86 crop will come from the Arabica plantations which have gradually recovered from the "El Nino" floods that slashed 1983/84 production severely. The Arabica and Robusta beans harvested so far this year have graded better than last year, when pre-harvest rains and high humidity caused mold damage. The proportion of washed coffee entering the market this year is up as producers are responding to price incentives for coffee processed in this manner. Total Ecuadorian exports in 1985/86 are projected at about 1.5 million bags, including 300,000 bags to non-members. Despite trade criticism, the Government of Ecuador will enforce the ICO's decision not to allow lower price shipments to non-member countries. Prior to this decision, the Central Bank accepted discounts of up to 40 percent in the registration price of exports to non-members.

Peru's 1985/86 (April/March) coffee harvest should reach a record 1.3 million bags, up substantially from the 1984/85 harvest. This year's crop has been favored with adequate and timely rains, and strong coffee prices have encouraged all farmers to use more fertilizer and take better care of their trees. Lost production from up to 10,000 hectares of coffee trees abandoned in the Ayacucho area over the past 4 to 5 years, because of terrorist activity, have been offset by a 6-year, \$40-million World Bank project for rural development, which includes the addition of new coffee plantations in other parts of the country and renovation and repopulation of existing areas. Coffee consumption has declined in Peru over the past several years, due to high domestic prices and reduced consumer purchasing power. The decline has probably been offset by larger shipments to non-ICO countries; however, these were temporarily suspended in April, until the effect of the ICO's efforts to equalize the sales prices for non-member countries with those for member country-markets becomes clearer. However, if sales to non-member markets cannot be increased, there will be a significant rise in Peru's stocks by March 31, 1986.

Africa

Between Oct. 1, 1984, and March 31, 1985, Cameroon exported only about 42 percent of its annual quota to ICO markets. Cameroon should be able meet its 1.5-million-bag ICO export quota for 1984/85 by the end of the year. In the future, Cameroon will need to rely increasingly on non-ICO markets, if it is to avoid a major buildup of excess stocks.

Weather conditions were favorable in the <u>Ivory Coast</u> for both the 1984/85 and 1985/86 (October/September) coffee crops. Further, the 1985/86 harvest is expected to be the largest in 5 years aided, in part, by government programs to rejuvenate up to 50,000 hectares of unharvested trees once thought largely unnecessary.

At 4.42 million bags, the 1984/85 Ivorian coffee crop is not believed sufficient for the country to meet its ICO quota for the year. Although the gross quantity of beans harvested would be adquate, the harvest contains a high percentage of low-quality black beans, which must be removed before sale. Based on quality, the crop was distributed about as follows:

Grade	Percent
1	10
2	37
3	34
4	3
Black beans	16
Total	100

In addition, the 1984/85 crop contained an average 14.6 percent moisture, slightly above the safer and more acceptable 14-percent level. The quality problems are thought to have resulted, at least in part, from the efforts of producers to comply with a government request to harvest as early as possible, so that the Ivory Coast could meet its ICO quota obligations on a more timely basis. Despite the larger coffee crop expected during 1985/86, stock accumulation is not likely.

A major concern of the Ivorian government is the large numbers of overaged, unproductive trees as indicated by the following statistics for 1984/85:

Age of Trees (years)	Percent	Yields (Kgs/Ha)
Under 5	7	800
6 - 10	7	600
11 - 15	22	400
16 - 25	35	150
Over 25	29	80

Favorable weather and a larger number of harvestable trees could result in a 1985/86 (October/September) Kenyan coffee crop of 1.8 million bags. Timely and adequate rains resulted in good flowering and tree recovery from the 1983/84 drought. Arable land is very limited in Kenya. For this reason the government, through its Coffee Improvement Program (CIP), is moving toward the greater use of fertilizers and chemicals for disease and insect control as well as plant materials, which are more disease resistant and higher yielding. In contrast to Tanzania and Cameroon, Kenya has banned the interplanting of food crops with coffee, in order to obtain higher yields.

Kenya hopes to export about 1.53 million bags of coffee during 1984/85, including more than 130,000 bags to non-quota markets. With a record crop in prospect for 1985/86, Kenya must seek a higher quota for the year from the ICO, or expand its non-ICO market sales substantially, in order to earn the foreign exchange needed to cover sizable grain imports resulting from the 1983/84 drought.

Recently, the Kenya Transport Association signed a new agreement to help facilitate the movement of coffee from Uganda to the port of Mombasa, Kenya, by rail. Some coffee from Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi also transits Kenya for export from Mombasa.

Most of Tanzania's coffee growing areas suffered from drought or below-normal precipitation during 1983 and 1984, as well as an increased incidence of coffee berry disease (CBD). Losses from the disease are a serious concern as it now affects 70-80 percent of the country's coffee trees. By drawing down on stocks and holding non-member sales to 200,000 bags or less, Tanzania should be able to meet its ICO quota of about 750,000 bags for the 1984/85 coffee year. West Germany and the Netherlands are the leading Tanzanian quota markets; Algeria, which has a special buying arrangement, is the largest non-quota market.

Weather conditions have been favorable for <u>Zaire's</u> 1985/86 (October/September) coffee harvest, which is forecast larger than the 1.5 million bags harvested in 1984/85.

Zairian pricing policies for coffee are currently geared toward encouraging a larger output. The private sector is expected to play a more important role in coffee marketing in the future, leaving international promotion, pricing policies, extension activities, and the ICO to the parastatal OZACAFE. At present, there are about 100 Zairian firms licensed to export coffee.

ASIA AND OCEANIA

The 1985/86 Indian coffee crop (October/September) is expected to be down from the all-time record 2.33 million bags expected for this year. Although weather conditions were generally good during the past January-April flowering period, the length and distribution of rains from the southwest monsoon, which usually begins in June, will determine the actual size of the 1985/86 crop. Over the long run, production is believed to be on an uptrend as a result of improving cultural practices, the use of newly developed higher yielding varieties, and extensive new plantings in traditional as well as non-traditional areas.

In January 1985, the Coffee Board entered into a new bilateral agreement with the USSR involving the sale of up to 35,000 tons (about 583,000 bags) of 1984/85 crop coffee at a price discount of 40.25 percent from the average for ICO member country coffee. Shipment was scheduled between February and November/December 1985. The discounts for other non-member markets have been set slightly lower.

Although India had substantially undershipped its quarterly quotas for the 1984/85 coffee year as of March 31, 1985, it expects to fill its annual quota by the end of September. Export duties on coffee were reduced from Rs 7,200 per metric ton to Rs. 5,700 per ton (about \$27 per bag as of May 15, 1985).

After expanding for a number of years, <u>Indonesia's</u> coffee production declined in 1984/85 (April/March), the result of <u>untimely</u> rains during the August and September 1984 flowering period. However, based on more normal weather and the higher yields now being obtained, production will rebound in 1985/86 to nearly 5.5 million bags.

The expanded coffee area of the late 1970's is now in full production. Changes in output are now mainly due to weather, the rate at which older trees are being replaced, and management. Despite harvesting a smaller crop, Indonesia was able to increase its exports in 1984/85 by drawing on stocks. In recent years, the United States has emerged as Indonesia's leading coffee market because of the U.S. industry's increasing use of low-priced Robusta in instant coffee manufacture.

Exports to non-ICO markets have increased rapidly and now account for more than half of total Indonesian exports. The recent ICO decision regarding shipments to non-ICO countries may have a major impact on Indonesia's ability to export to non-member countries. Indonesian coffee traders have suggested serious consideration be given to withdrawal from the ICO, since they do not believe adequate non-member markets exist for Indonesian coffee at member country prices.

Coffee production in Malaysia, probably the most important exporting country still outside the ICO, is expected to total 170,000 bags during 1985/86 (October/September), up 10,000 bags from 1984/85. The planted area in West Malaysia has stabilized within the 10,500 to 11,000 hectare range, while the

area in East Malaysia has grown steadily from 4,500 hectares in 1978 to over 11,000 hectares in 1983. With the exception of Sabah, where coffee production has been undertaken by a state-owned rural development agency, coffee remains essentially a smallholder crop of secondary importance to cocoa. Liberica is still the most popular variety of coffee grown on peninsular (West) Malaysia. The dumping of Indonesian Robusta coffee in Malaysia at less than the Malaysian support price resulted in an abnormal buildup stock during 1980-83. Since 1984, the government has controlled the level of such imports through the issuance of licenses. Bean re-exports, mainly from ICO member Singapore, also rose steadily until they too were brought under control in 1984. In that year, Thailand replaced Singapore as the top market for Malaysian coffee.

Papua New Guinea's 1985/86 (July/June) coffee harvest will exceed last year's above average output. While higher international coffee prices have permitted Papua New Guinea to earn more per bag, it has not had the necessary supplies of coffee to take full advantage of the situation. Exports to non-ICO countries have been suspended until March 1986 in order to rebuild stocks. Green coffee exports in calendar 1984 totaled 824,139 bags, of which 74 percent was shipped to ICO markets.

Philippine coffee production declined by over 20 percent during 1984/85 (October/September) because of the 1983 drought and a reduction in fertilizer use. While output will rise somewhat in 1985/86, recovery from the 1983 drought was delayed in certain parts of Mindanao by a follow-up dry spell from the last quarter of 1984 until April 1985.

Philippine coffee is generally classified into three categories: (1) "Cavite" produced in the southern Luzon, regarded as the best quality bean produced in the country, (2) "M-1" beans produced in Mindanao, which are slightly inferior to the "Cavite" beans, and (3) "M-3", beans of lower quality produced in Mindanao, the Visayas, and Bicol. Local processors generally purchase all of the "Cavite" beans for local processing, leaving the lower quality M-1 and M-3 beans for export.

More beans should be available for export during marketing year 1985/86 as a tight money supply situation has forced local processors to cut down on inventories. Domestic coffee supplies are being extended through the use of substitutes in order to lower their price. Only high-income consumers can still afford to buy pure solubles. Despite reduced domestic demand, Philippine exporters will need to concentrate their export sales in ICO countries, if they are to fill the country's annual quota for 1984/85.

Coffee production in <u>Thailand</u> has risen rapidly from 277,000 bags in 1981/82 (October/September) to a forecast of 425,000 bags in 1985/86 in response to attractive farm gate prices. About 95 percent of <u>Thailand's coffee</u> is Robusta, which is grown in the southern part of the country.

Thai exports of coffee, which have risen steadily since 1978, declined marginally in 1984, presumably due to an increase in the quantity of ground coffee smuggled into Malaysia. As a member of the ICO, Thailand shares in the global quota given small suppliers. Local coffee prices were 30 percent higher in 1984, because the government began allocating export quotas based on stock holdings. This policy has been discontinued and local prices have fallen. Exporters are still obligated to ship 1.1 tons of coffee to non-members for every ton of export quota for sale to ICO members.

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TABLE 1

COFFEE; GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1976/77-1980/31, ANNUAL 1981/82-1985/86 (IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILO BAGS)

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		OU KIEU ORGS,				
GION AND CCUNTRY :			:	:	:	:	
:	1976/77-1980/31 :	1981/82			: 1984/85	: 1985/86	
RTH AMERICA:							
COSTA RICA	1,638	1.782	2,300	2,070	2,570	2,100	
CUBA	315	383	300	385	325	375	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	918	850	1,100	810	900	820	
EL SALVADOR		2,886	3,100	2,800	3,000	2,900	
GUATEMALA		2,653	2,530	2,340	2,600	2,600	
HAITI	516	494	674	660	635	660	
HONDURAS	1,052	1,200	1,800	1,400	1,500	1,400	
JAMAICA		23 3,900	30	33	40	40	
NICARAGUA		950	4,530 1,257	4,530 710	4,250 775	4,480 800	
PANAMA		120	151	157	188	220	
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	45	44	23	30	30	30	
UNITED STATES		211	267	201	279	239	
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA			18,062	16,126	17,092	16,604	
	*****************		******	***********		***************	===
OUTH AMERICA:		477	455	4.5-			
30LIVIA		135	155	150	160	150	
BRAZIL		33,000	17,750	30,000	27,000	33,000	
COLOMBIA		14,342	13,300	13,000	12,800	12,500	
GUYANA		26	25	25	25	25	
PARAGUAY		229	271	280	300	300	
PERU	1,112	1,100	1,100	1,270	1,150	1,300	
VENEZUELA		1,107	791	958	1,035	1,150	
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		51,731	35,192	47,063	43,970	50,025	
		=======================================	***********	************			222
FRICAT	170	7.03	77.0	240	770	310	
aenin	678 13	392 37	330 50	260 55	375 50	350 50	
SURUNDI		730	340	593	425	500	
CAMEROON		1,953	1,929	1,060	2,160	1,940	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	194	284	316	150	250	300	
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE		36	32	35	40	40	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	11	20	20	20	25	25	
ETHIOPIA	3,104	3,212	3,670	3,990	2,970	3,750	
GABON	6	15	29	35	40	40	
GHANA		35	23	20	25	25	
GUINEA		64	65	50	60	70	
IVORY COAST	4,559 1,515	4,160 1,489	4,510 1,541	1,420 2,160	4,420 1,536	4,700 1,800	
LIBERIA		165	159	80	125	150	
MAD AGA SCAR		1,305	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,250	
MALAWI		10	16	27	35	35	
NIGERIA		52	45	42	48	50	
RWANDA	442	502	377	536	500	500	
SIERRA LEONF		176	233	180	145	185	
TANZANIA		959	1,033	843	915	930	
TOGO		225	284	275	280	280	
UGANDA		2,885	3,200	3,400	3,500	3,250	
ZAIRE (CONGO/K)ZIMBABWE	1,336 77	1,425 82	1,354 117	1,350	1,503 150	1,540 180.	
	//			14/		180.	
TOTAL AFRICA		20,213	20,673	18,G28	20,847	21,940	
SIA:							
INDIA		2,540	2,170	1 - 667	2,917	2,334	
INDONE SIA	4,465	5,785	4,750	5,135	4,600	5,450	
MALAYSIA		141	14.5	154	160	170	
THAILAND	711	1,067 277	1,000	779	857	943	
VIETNAM		60	327 60	335 60	380 60	425 60	
VIETNAMO REP		58	57	50	53	53	
VEHER BERS REFORMANCE						,,,	
TOTAL ASIA	7,568	9,929	8 - 509	8,180	9,027	9,435	
							322
CEANIA:							
NEW CALEDONIA	9	8	6	950	6	6	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	768	680	891	950	900	1,000	
TOTAL OCEANIA			897			1,006	
TOTAL OCCUMENTATIONS	///						
PRED TOTAL	75,761	98,056	83,333	90,351	91,842	99,070	

Coffee marketing year begins about October in some countries and April or July in others. 2/ 132.276 pounds.

OTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

DURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural staches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

COFFEE, SPEEN: EXPORTAGLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1976/77-1980/81, ANNUAL 1981/82-1985/86
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 KILO BAGS)

			F OU KILO BAGS)			
REGION AND COUNTRY :			:	:	•	
***************************************					1984/85	1985/86
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	1,437	1 - 5 39	2,077	1 / 837	2,335	1,865
CUBA				35	25	50
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	644	555	800	508	5 9 5	513
EL SALVADOR	2,825	2,686	2 ~ 90 0	2,600	2 - 800	2,700
GU AT EMAL A		2,328	2,195	2,000	2,260	2,260
HAITI	298	264	434	415	385	410
HONDURAS	943	1 - 0 8 0	1,676	1,270	1,362	1,254
JAMAICA	11	11	18	21	27	27
MEXICO		2,450	2,830	2,830	2,530	2,710
NICARAGUA	873	855	1,157	610	695	715
PANAMA	41	52	85	89	118	150
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	28	26	3	10	9	8
UNITED STATES						
TOTAL MORTH AMERICA		11,846	14,175	12,225	13,141	12,662
	*******************		************		**********	
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA	92	100	119	115	123	112
BRAZIL	10, 260	24,500	9,750	21,500	18,500	24,000
COLOMBIA		12,492	11,445	11,140	10,935	10,630
ECUADOR		1,502	1,560	1,135	1,240	1,329
GUYANA	1	3	3	3	3	3
PARAGUAY	59	207	248	257	277	275
PERU	864	842	840	1,045	940	1,100
VENEZUELA		81		153	226	50

TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA		39,787		35,348	32,244	37,499
		.==============				
AFRICA:			-4-			
ANGOLA	633	350	287	216	330	304
BENIN	_12	_36	49	54	49	49
BURUNDI	361	729	337	592	424	499
CAMEROON	1,557	1,918	1,884	1-005	2,105	1,885
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	180	206	298	137	235	263
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE	53	35	31	34	39	39
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		5	5	10	15	15
ETHIOPIA	1,411	1 - 5 9 6	2,108	2,355	1,370	2,100
GABON	5	14	28	34	39	3.6
GHANA	29	26	15	12	17	18
GUINEA	79	58	59	44	54	64
IVORY COAST	4,496	4 - 095	4,445	1,031	3,903	4,154
KENYA		1,434	1,501	2,116	1,486	1,740
LIBERIA	145	159	153	74	118	143
MADAGASCAR	962	1,132	823	1,120	1,017	1,061
MALAWI	4	10	16	27	35	35
NIGERIA 3/	440				499	499
RWANDA		500	376	535		* * * *
SIERRA LEONE	154	171	228	174	179 895	179
TANZANIA		939	1,013	823	595 279	910 279
T060		224	293	274	3,452	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
UGANDA		2,340	3,154	3,353		3,200 1,290
TAIRE (CONGO,K)	1,166	1,240 72	1,159 107	1,135 139	1,268 171	170
ZIMBABWE				1)7		170
TOTAL AFRICA		17,849	18,359	15,294	17,979	18,955
TVINE MEMILHAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG	10/303					
ASIAT						
INDIA	1,161	1,599	1,167	698	1,917	1,284
INDONESIA	3,389	4,630	3,636	4,010	3,640	4,350
MALAYSIA 3/	5	47030	37030	47010	37040	42330
PHILIPPINES		572	490	229	472	5 4 3
THAIL AND	36	151	188	192	235	275
VIETNAM		25	25	25	25	25
YEMEN. ARAR REP	41	▲ R	47	40	43	43
TENENY MANU REFERENCES	71	~~				
TOTAL ASIA	5-010	7.025	5,553	5,194	6.332	6,520
141UF UATURE 0000000000)/U1U	******			*********	*****
OCEANIA:						
MEM CALEDONTA	••	••				
PAPUA NEW GUINEA				770	222	983
		004	014	733	~~~	
THEOR NEW GOINGROOMS	177					
TOTAL OCEANTA						
TOTAL OCEANIA	755	664	874	933	883	983
TOTAL OCEANIA	755	664	874	933	883	983
TOTAL OCEANIA	755	664	874	933	883	983
TOTAL OCEANIA	755	664	874	933	883	983

^{1/} Coffee marketing year begins about October in some countries and April or July in others. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ 132.276 pounds. 3/ Coffee producing countries which import more coffee than they export are not regarded as having exportable production.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

MORLD COFFEE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, 1961-1986

(IN 1,000 60-KG BAGS)

COUNTRY BY TIME PERIOD	BEGINNING	BEGINNING PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	1/ TOTAL	DOMESTIC		EXPO	RTS		ENDING	
	200			> 00	1 2 5	EANS	RSTD/6RND	LUBLE	TOTAL	8 4 7 0 1 8	
D TOTAL		1			0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0)))))			0 3 1 1 1 1 1 1
1901/62	65,124	75,968	579	141,371	21,079	45,972	95	135	46,163	74,129	
1962/63	74,129	07.701	256	142,176	14,690	46,782	25	123	46.947	80,539	
1903/04	80,539	65,338	183	146,060	17,614	50,886		118	51,074	77,372	
1964/65	77,372	52,654	177	130,203	16,741	41,769	58	7.8	41,905	71,557	
1965/06	71,557	82,157	549	153,963	17,809	029765	37	257	796 67	86,190	
1906/07	86,190	63,386	279	149,855	19,252	48,328	26	564	48,918	81,686	
1967/03	81,686	710144	273	153,103	18,067	54,724	55	741	55,521	79,516	
1968/69	79,516	63,288	228	143,032	19,636	52,548	9.2	696	53,587	69,810	
1969/70	69,810	69,626	207	139,703	18,887	53,865	83	1,161	55,109	65,707	
1970/71	65,707	59,426	505	125,638	19,368	50,555	112	1,253	51,920	54,351	
1971/72	54,351	73,316	524	128,191	19,053	56,651	549	1,589	58,489	50,648	
1972/73	50,648	77,198	267	128,343	170449	59,016	346	2,040	.61,402	49.492	
1973/74	760,695	65,732	563	115,787	19,011	58,301	192	20149	60,642	36,133	
1974/75	36,133	82,785	797	119,382	19,164	53,260	235	1,985	55,480	44,738	
1975/76	44,738	73,109	410	118,257	19,177	57,151	371	2,164	59,687	39,394	
1976/77	39,394	206 09	529	100,830	18,400	54,191	351	20176	56,718	25,712	
1977/78	25,712	70,808	613	97,133	18,764	47,759	183	268	48,839	29,530	
1978/79	29,530	78,900	729	109,159	19,466	61,917	222	2,433	64,572	25,121	
1979/80	25,121	81,853	069	107,664	19,973	59,233	217	2,573	62,023	25,668	
1980/81	25,068	86,338	653	112,659	20,600	56,839	166	2,821	59,826	32,233	
1981/32	32,233	98,056	692	-	21,232	695,09	223	4.059	64,851	44,975	
1982/83	440975	83,333	290	129,098	20,676	62,257	202	2,488	246749	43,475	
1983/84	430475	90,351	279	134,605	21,654	640972	337	2,772	68,081	44,870	
1984/45	44,870	91,842	611	137,323	210494	67,202	282	3,310	700794	45,035	
1985/86	45,035	020,66	608	144,713	22,689	67,074	270	2,873	70,217	51,807	

1/ Imports by exporting countries.
NOTE: TOTAL MAY NOT ADD BECAUSE OF ROUNDING. -- DENOTES UNAVAILABLE, NEGLIGIBLE, OR ZERO

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PROBUCTS BIVISION COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

JULY 1985

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total S/D	Domestic Use	Exports	Endin Stock
osta Rica	1,264	2,100		3,364	235	1,802	1,327
uba	1,004	375	200	575	325	250	1,527
ominican Republic:	540	820		1,360	307	550	503
1 Salvador:	1,607	2,900		4,507	200	2,800	1,507
uatemala:	170	2,600		2,770	340	2,100	330
alti::	25	660	-	685	250	420	15
onduras	952	1,400		2,352	146	1,300	906
amaica	9 ∙775	40 4,480	2	51 5,255	13 1,770	30 2,650	8 8 35
exico: icaragua:	50	800		850	85	725	40
anama	70	220		290	70	80	140
rinidad & Tobago	7	30	6	43	22	15	6
nited States	120	239	65	424	320	•••	104
Total	5,589	16,664	273	22,526	4,083	12,722	574
olivia	32	150	•••	182	38	120	24
raz11:	7,714	33,000		40,714	9,000	19,000	12,714
olombia:	13,921	12,500		26,421	1,870	10,000	14,551
cuador:	633	1,600		2,233	271	1,500	462
uyana	204	25	•••	25	22	3	
araguay	194 520	300 1,300		494 1,820	25 200	260 1,000	209 620
eruenezuela	3 92	1,150		1,820	1,100	1,000	317
	352	1,150		1,342	1,100	123	317
Total	23,406	50,025	•••	73,431	12,526	32,008	28,897
: ngol a	803	350		1,153	46	300	807
enin	104	50		50	1	49	102
urundiameroon:	104 1,148	500 1,940	10	604 3,098	1 55	500 1.950	103 1,093
entral African Republic:	6	300		306	17	280	1,093
ongo:	7	40		47	ï	37	9
quatorial Guinea:		25		25	10	15	
thiopa:	2,580	3,750		6,330	1,650	1,650	3,030
abon:		40		40	1	39	
hana	22	25		47	7	25	15
uinea	17	70		87	6 546 1/	56 4,154	25
vory Coast enya	1,366	4,700 1,800		4,700 3,166	60 1/	1,600	1,506
1ber1a	8	150	5	163	7	141	15
adagascar:	·991	1,250		2,241	189	900	1,152
la lawi:	14	35		49	•••	30	19
igeria:	16	50	90	156	132	12	12
wanda:	84	500	000	584	1	500	83
ferra Leone:	5	185		190	6	180	4
anzania:	283	930		1,213	20	985	208
ogo:	14	280		294	1	280	13
ganda	4,558	3250		7,808	50	2,600	5,158
afre: fmbabwe:	1,018 29	1,540 180		2,558	250	1,240	1,068
IIIIV GUNCO COCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCCOCC		100		209	10	162	37
Total	13,093	21,940	105	35,138	3,067	17,695	14,376
ndia	943	2,334		3,227	1,050	1,500	727
ndonesia	1,027	5,450	227	6,477	1,100	4,500	877
alaysia hilippines	18 413	170 943	227	415 1,356	245 400	138 509	32 44 7
hailand	112	425	3	540	150	247	143
fetnam:		60		60	35	25	
emen Arab Republc		53	•••	53	10	43	•••
Total	2,513	9,435	230	12,178	2,990	6,962	2,226
ew Caledonia	434	1 000	•••	6	6 17	920	 507
apua New Guinea	434	1,000	•••	1,434	17	830	587
Total	434	1,006		1,440	23	830	587
:							51,807

I/ Includes low quality bean which have been or will be destroyed.

TABLE 5 U.S. IMPORTS OF COFFEE BY TYPES: CALENDAR YEARS 1983 AND 1984 (In 60 kilogram bags, green bean equivalent)

0	Green :	Roasted/ Ground	: Soluble	: Total	Green :	Roasted/ Ground	: Soluble	: Total
:								
COLOMBIAN MILDS :								
Colombia:	1,754,634	4,78 3	67,226	1,826,643		3 3	61,662	2,232,07
Kenya:	263,154	4		263,158	171,478	5		171,48
Tanzania	13,303	6		13,309	9,144		433	9,57
Total	2,031,091	4,793	67,226	2,103,110	2,351,002	38	62,095	2,413,13
*,	2,031,331	4,,,,,		2,103,110	2,331,002		02,093	2,413,13
OTHER MILDS	17 (22			17 520	2.720			2.72
Burundi	17,632			17,632				3,72
Costa Rica	226,202			226,202		18,249		276,57
Dominican Republic:	430,049	804		430,853		520	3,618	451,17
Ecuador:	856,600	485	96,626	953,711 :		50	103,582	1,064,76
El Salvador:	1,213,951	734	24,101	1,233,736		90	13,680	1,065,51
Guatemala:	387,169	1,661	1,294	E00,124 :	1,119,134	713	2,001	1,120,84
Haiti:	128,425			128,425	105,322	2		105,32
Honduras:	259,377			253,877 :	285,285	309		286,09
India:	158,108			158,108	153,382	2,168		155,55
Jamaica	1,073	414	7	1,494		605	14	1,32
Malawi								25
Mexico	1,494,876	137,577	12,023	1,644,576		175,423	1,741	1,730,62
Micaragua	5,778	7	6,377	12,662		2707743	1,741	31,94
	58,338		0,077	*				
Panama	38,338			58,338	•			61,78
-				38,736	•			65,13
Peru:	439,176	1,036	3,312	444,024 :		342	264	557,59
Rwanda	163,978		2,250	166,228	•			68,08
Venezuela:	25,763	397	-	26,160		2,880		90,71
Zimbabwe:	25,461		-	25,461	22,000			22,00
•								
Total	6,430,192	143,215	146,990	6,720,397	6,837,284	201,851	124,900	7,164,03
**								
NWASHED ARABICAS :								
Bolivia	15,443			15,443	5,668		-	5,66
Brazil:	3,417,488	32,315	894,980	4,344,783	3,865,701	48,678	826,181	4,740,56
Ethiopia:	518,660			518,660 :	423,295	1	260	423,55
Paraguay	131,597	-		131,597	•			122,95
•								
Total	4,083,188	32,315	894,980	5,010,483	4,417,621	48,679	826,441	5,292,74
ROBUSTAS :								
Angola	26,796	and the same of th		26,796	4,992		-	4,99
	156,930			156,930		15		81,01
Cameroon				130,930				5,58
Central Afr. Rep:	44 000	-			•			
Guinea	44,920	5 010	***************************************	44,920 :	and the second second	0 775		12,10
Indonesia:	1,079,029	5,010		1,084,039 :		9,775		1,040,00
Ivory Coast:	673,548	-	-	673,548 :			-	1,143,53
Liberia:	38,889	-	-	38,889			-	19,41
Madagascar	125,998	5	donabalis	126,003			-	83,57
Malaysia	17,057	-	-	17,057	650	8	circulatio	65
Nigeria:	-	-		-	4,603	-	-	4,60
Philippines:	276,438	404	-	276,842		1,309	-	297,22
Sierra Leone:	104,986	-	-	104,986		-		139,75
Sri Lanka:	32,619		****	32,619			on the last of the	5,69
Thailand	111,306	3	14	111,323		4	******	84,14
	133,174		9000	133,174			-	199,68
Togo				5,603				4,03
Trinidad & Tobago:	5,603							569,92
Uganda	728,984			728,984 :		29		12,43
Zaire	22,181	3		22,184	12,403	45		12,43
Total	3,578,458	5,425	14	3,583,897	3,697,244	11,140	-	3,708,38
THER COUNTRIES	325,639	11,669	66,372	403,680	430,450	22,685	61,139	514,27
	323,033	11,009	00,372					

^{1/} Mainly non-producing countries in Western Europe.

SOURCE: USDA

TABLE 6
COFFEE YEAR 1984/85
ANNUAL QUOTAS REFLECTING QUOTA INCREASE WITHDRAWAL OF JULY 4, 1985
(in bags of 60 kilos)

Exporting Member	Kevised Annual Quota	: Exporting Members :	Revised Annual Quota
TOTAL	59,155,500	Brazil & Other Arabicas	18,227,724
A. Sub-total: Members entitled to a basic quota	56,220,678	Ethiopia	1,449,995
		Robustas	14,192,902
Colombian Milds	10,950,831	: Angola	270,000
Kenva	1,351,005	: OAMCAF	(7.237.551)
Tanzania	741,405	: Benin	55,529
		: Cameroon	1,488,303
Other Milds	12,849,221	: Central African Republic	281,160
Costa Rica	1,220,265	: Congo	42,211
Dominican Republic	516,238	: Gabon	42,211
Ecuador	1,180,756	: Ivory Coast	4,217,773
El Salvador	2,438,400	: Madagascar	801,817
Guatemala	1,889,211	: Togo	308,547
Honduras	857,800	: Philippines	488,778
India	700,503	: Uganda	2,516,432
Mexico	1,988,065	: Zaire	1,178,298
Nicaragua	697,470	••	
Papua New Guinea	646,567	: B. Sub-total: Members	
Peru	713,946	: exempt from basic quotas	2,934,822

TABLE 7

EXPORTS BY EXPORTING MEMBERS TO MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS APRIL-MARCH 1982/83 TO 1984/85 (000 Bags)

	1982/83	MEMBERS : 1983/84	1984/85		NON-MEMBERS 1983/84 :	1984/85
	(4)	:(5)	:(6)	(4):	:(5):	(6)
OTAL	54,459	56,408	58,720*	9,902	10,420	11,048*
UB-TOTAL: MEMBERS	52,181	E3 6E0	55 140	0.460	10.034	10.050
NTITLED TO BASIC QUOTA	52,181	53,659	56,149	9,469	10,234	10,853
OLOMBIAN MILOS	9,824	10,731	11,645	1,465	1,032	1,156
Colombia	7,973	8,622	9,427	871	782	901
Kenya Tanzania		1,321 788	1,398 820	312 282	104 146	213 42
THER MILOS	11,837	12,590	:			
			12,913	3,483	4,348	3,972
Costa Rica	519	1,162 525	1,236 : 521 :	501 15	659	767 32
Ecuador	1,040	1,153	1,186 :	563	167	133 1/
El Salvador	2,188 1,796	2,423 1,913	2,516 : 1,865 :		668 50	159 [—] 576
Honduras	766	803	849 :	202	363	425
India		701 2,058	715 : 1,924 :	618 584	495 930	420 1,053
Nicaragua:	625	550	790 :	228	416	16
Papua New Guinea	. 585 662	588 714	615 : 695 :	119 38	289 310	180 210
MAZILIAN & OTHER ARABICAS	16,788	17,176	18,288	1,715	2,177	2,965
Brazil	15,457	15,714	17,193	1,596	2,035	2,782
Ethiopia	1,330	1,462	1,095	118	142	183
BUSTAS	13,733	13,162	13,304	2,806	2,678	2,743
Angola	371	194	170	249	246	200
Indonesia:	2,308	2,456	2,604 :	1,536	1,939	2,406
DAMCAF	(6,640) 36	(6,729) 54	(6,346) : 21 :	(930) 0	(489) 0	(119) 0
Cameroon	1,364	1,472	1,440 :	162	171	5
Central African Rep	280 33	265 42	226 : 24 <u>1</u> :	0	0	0 0 1/
Gabon	30	34	16 -:	0	0	0 -
Ivory Coast	3,856 707	3,785 777	3,514 : 904 :	673 94	219 98	113 2
Togo	334	300	219 :	0	0	0
Philippines		419 2,333	568 : 2,350 :	2 73	3	1 17
Zaire		1,032	1,248	16	2	0
J8-TOTAL: MEMBERS REMPT FROM BASIC QUOTA	2,278	2,749	2,570 :	433	185	213
KENPT PROM BASIC QUUTA	2,270	2,799	2,570 :	933	100	213
DADTCAC					175	114
ABICAS	1,785	2,006	2,097			
Bolivia	106 415	115 456	98 : 540 1 :	10 35	5 0	0 0 <u>1</u> /
Cuba	105	105	76 -:	132	102	19 1/
HaitiJamaica	463 18	368 20	377 : 22 1 :	0	0	-
Malawi:	17	19	30 ∑ :	Ó	Ō	0 1/
Panama	79 106	71 163	91 - : 128 :	0 88	0 52	3 – 41
Rwanda	378	507	535 :	82	-	0 1/
Venezuela		88 0	78 : 0 :	0	0	0 -
Z1mbabwe	94	94	121	11	15	รา
DBUSTAS	493	744	474	73	10	98
Equatorial Guinea		9	12			0
Ghana	19	8	8 :	0	0	0
Guinea	: 35 141	61 130	0 : 102 :	3 17	3	0
Ni geri a	52	36	25 1 :	0	0	0 1/
Sferra Leone	108 45	272 73	132 <u>T</u> :	0	0	0 <u>T</u> /
Thailand:	74	145	133 :	46	2	98
Trinidad & Tobago	19	9	11:	7	5	1 1/
WZIL	15,457	15,714	17,193	1,596	2,035	2,782
DLOMBIA	79,673	8,622	9,427	871	782	901
	24 444	10.166				
LL OTHER ARABICAS :	16,803	18,166	18,322	4,556	4,915	4,524
CC OTTEN PROTOSOFIE						
DBUSTAS	14,226	13,906	13,777	2,879	2,688	2,841

SOURCE: ICO doucument EB 2569/85 May 16, 1985

Apr11 1985

<sup>:

1/</sup> Includes estimates for March 1985.

- Less than 500 bags. * Preliminary.

A blank denotes that the information was not provided by the member. Due to rounding the totals may not always reflect the sum of the relevant components

TABLE 8 EXPORTS 8Y EXPORTING MEMBERS TO ALL MEMBERS OCTOBER 1984 TO MARCH 1985 (60 Kg. 8ags)

		Current quota:		:
	OctMarch: 1984/85:	OctMarch :01 1984/85 :		::Difference column : (3) as % col (2
	:	:		-:(4)
TOTAL	26,790,120*	30,447,580	3,657,460	12
NTITLED TO BASIC QUOTA	25,594,9 53	28,881,740	3,286,787	11
	***********	20,001,740	3,200,707	
OL OUR TANK MIT OF	5,688,009	5,663,707	-24,302	
OLOMBIAN MILOS	3,000,009	5,005,707	-24,302	
Colombia		4,581,525	1,832	
KenyaTanzania	691,373 416,943	698,732 383,450	7,359 -33,493	1 -9
	:			
THER MILOS	5,968,946	6,643,308	674.362	10
Costa Rica	598,947	630,340	31,393	
Dominican Republic	254,587 538,943	266,995 610,680	12,408 71,737	5 12
El Salvador	: 1,257,309	1,261,126	3,817	-
Guatemala		977,089	86,169 21,164	9 5
HondurasIndia		442,876 361,866	47,011	13
Mexico	898,570	1,028,216	129,646	13
Nicaragua	286,339 195,486	360,728 334.143	74,389 138,657	21 41
Peru		369,249	57,971	16
RAZILIAN & OTHER ARABICAS	:	9,428,344	1,353,864	14
METERNA & VINER ARABICAS	:			
Brazil		8,677,346	935.675	11
Ethiopia	: 332,809 :	750,998	418,189	56
OBUSTAS	5,863,518	7,146,381	1,282,863	18
Angola	73,500	190,000 1/	116,500	61
Indonesia	: 1,231,752	1,248,409	16,657	1
OAMCAF		(3,611,434) <u>2</u> 27,708	2/ (972,467) 27,708	(27)
Benin		742,642	110,483	100 15
Central African Rep	50,640	140,294	89,654	64
Congo		21,063 21,063	20,559 18,929	98 90
Ivory Coast	1,495,791	2,104,608	608,817	29
MadagascarTogo		400,095 153,961	3,378 92,939	1 60
Philippines	252,977	252,794	-183	-
Uganda		252.794 1,255,765	180,764	14
Zaire	: 591,321 :	587,979	-3,342	-1
SUB-TOTAL: MEMBERS	:			
XEMPT FROM BASIC QUOTA	1,195,167	1,565,840	370,673	24
RABICAS	1,040,636	1,155,004	114,368	10
Bolivia	17,500	E7 672	40.170	70
Surundi		57,672 235,000	40,172 47	70
Cuba 3/	75,619	80,730	5,111	6
HaitiJamaica	209,523 5,718	210,504 6,582 <u>4/</u>	981 864	13
Malawi	: 11,681	16,143 4/	4.462	28
Panama		79,207 <u>4</u> / 62,171	2,415 18,468	3 30
Rwanda	229,193	235,000	5,807	2
Venezuela	49,704	75,000 4/	25,296	34
Zimbabwe		5,000 耳/ 91,995 耳/		100 6
	•	_		
OBUSTAS	154,531	410,836	256,305	62
Equatorial Guinea	: 0	15,000 4/	15,000	100
GhanaGu1 nea	: 1,698	13,227 4/ 52,658	11,529 52,658	87 √100
Liberia	45,536	68,455	22,919	33
Migeria		19,245 4/	12,195 118,050	63 96
Sri Lanka		123,244 50,003 4/	118,050	30
Thailand	: 60,027	50,003 <u>4/</u> 60,040	13	-
Trinidad & Tobago		8,964	8,964	100
BRAZIL	7,741,671	8,677,364	935,675	11
COLOMBIA	4,579,693	4,581,525	1,832	
ALL OTHER ARABICAS	8,450,707	9,631,492	1,180,785	
	:			
		7,557,217	1,539,168	20
ROBUSTAS	: 6,018,049			0.0

Preliminary

1/ Does not take into account the shortfall of 80,000 bags declared by Angola on January 5, 1985. The shortfall will be deducted from the quota in the quarter April—June 1985. 2/ As a member group OAMCAF has a single quota. The figures shown for the quotas of the individul members correspond to the share of the group quota allocated to them by OAMCAF and are given here for general information. 3/ Acceded to the Agreement on February 19, 1985. 4/ Exporting member with an annual quota of less than 100,000 bags and as a consequence, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of Article 31, not subject to quarterly quotas. The amount shown corresponds to the amount of coffee exports stamps released.

TABLE 9

UNIT VALUE OF EXPORTS OF ALL FORMS OF COFFEE BY ALL EXPORTING MEMBERS TO MEMBERS AND TO NON-MEMBERS BY QUARTER IN COFFEE YEARS 1980/81 TO 1984/85

(US cents per 1b)

Coffee year	Quarter	Exports to Member countries	Index (OctDec. 1980=100)	Exports to non-member countries	Index (OctDec.) 1980=100)	Col. (3) as percentage of col. (1)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980/81	OctDec.	117.34	100	118.75	100	101.20
	JanMarch	110.93	95	113.06	95	101.92
	April-June	106.81	91	104.58	88	97.91
	July-Sept.	91.76	78	90.19	76	98.29
1981/82	OctDec.	96.96	83	82.52	69	85.11
	JanMarch	110.24	94	86.93	73	78.36
	April-June	112.62	96	92.28	78	81.94
	July-Sept.	106.64	91	81.24	68	75.18
1982/83	OctDec.	109.24	93	69.14	58	63.29
	JanMarch	112.42	96	74.24	63	66.04
	April-June	108.61	93	67.39	57	62 .05
	July-Sept.	111.10	95	75.78	64	68.21
1983/84	OctDec.	117.13	100	64.15	54	54 .77
2700/04	JanMarch	126.78	108	66.85	56	52.73
	April-June	127.87	109	77.24	65	60.41
	July-Sept.	125.93	107	81.40	69	64.64
1984/85	OctDec. JanMarch	121.00	103	74.44	63	61. 52

SOURCE: ICO document EB 2382/84 (E) Rev. 6 April 1, 1985

July 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, USDA/FAS

TABLE 10 1985 ICO COMPOSITE DAILY PRICE (1979 AGREEMENT) U.S. COFFEE PRICES, 15 DAY AVERAGE

April : May :
132.9
69 132.5
.23 132.
6
132.0
131
30
.48 131
.44 131
.41
132.
131.95
.00
.67 131
131
132
131
132
0
.25 132
5
-
- 131
6 131
.85
33
32.02 131.

July 1985 FAS/USDA

(3951H)

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division,

20 April 1985) (Approved at the Third Plenary Meeting, EXPORTS TO NON-MEMBERS RESOLUTION NUMBER 336

The difference in prices at which transactions take place in Member and non-member markets is matter of concern to both exporting and importing

THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE COUNCIL in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Coffee Agreement 1983 and in particular paragraph (3) of Article 2 and Articles 29 and 44,

RESOLVES:

- That exporting Members shall not accept any sales contracts concluded on or after 22 April 1985 for coffee to be exported to non-members at a price which is lower hand the applying to coffee with the same specifications sold to a Member country.
 - Exporting Members shall notify the Executive Director not later than 6 May 1985 of the quantity of coffee for which sales contracts have been concluded before 22 April 1985 for exports to non-members countries up to 30 September 1985, indicating the intended final destination of these (a) 26
- (b) Exporting Members shall undertake to limit their exports to non-members in the period 22 April 1985 to 30 September 1985 to a quantity which would ensure compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Resolution.
- That in coffee year 1985/86 and in every coffee year up to and including non-members to a quantity which would ensure compliance with paragraph markets. Exporting Members shall notify the Executive Director of the of this Resolution and the need to provide sufficient coffee to quota 1988/89 each exporting Member undertakes to limit its exports to quantities involved. 3
- A Special Committee open to Members of the Board under the chairmanship of the Executive Director shall monitor compliance with this Resolution. 4.
- In fulfilling its task, the Special Committee shall consider all statistical data provided to the Executive Director by exporting Members and any other information it deems appropriate. 5

- The Special Committee shall meet at least once a month and shall report regularly to the Executive Board. 9
- If the Special Committee has reason to believe that an exporting Member has not complied with the provisions of this Resolution, the Member concerned shall be invited to comment on this matter. 7
- the adoption of the appropriate penalties which may include a reduction in the annual quota of the Member concerned or, in extreme cases, the to compliance with this Resolution, the Special Committee shall recommend stipulated in the recommendation shall be deducted from the quota of that redistributed pro rata among other exporting Members entitled to a basic quota or to other exporting Members exempt from basic quotas as the case If no comments are forthcoming within 14 days or if the Committee is not satisfied with the explanation given by the Member concerned with regard application of the provisions of Article 66. If the Special Committee Member for the next ensuing quarter. This quantity of coffee shall be recommends a reduction in the quota of an exporting Member and the Executive Board accepts this recommendation the quantity of coffee æ
- The Special Committee shall report to the Council at the commencement of operation of and the compliance with the provisions of this Resolution. the second regular Session of the Council in each coffee year on the 6

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